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NEW TRAINING GROUPS ESTABLISHED IN DOSO

DOSO TO USE NEW TRAINING METHODS -- Kyustendil, Kyustendilsko Delo, 16 May 53

Up to the end of 1952, DOSO (Dobrovolna organizatsiya za sudeystvie na otbrana, Voluntary Organization for Defense Cooperation) members were trained exclusively in circles (kruzhok). All members had to attend these circles. Separate courses were organized for parachute jumping, automobile work, etc.

The innovation in training methods which has now been adopted is the establishment of training groups (uchebna grupa), designed to fill gaps in the work of DOSO. These groups give general military training, as well as basic training in technical, aviation, and naval specialties to persons who have not had basic military training.

During 1953, training will be organized in two ways. There will be circles for PVKhO (Protivovuzdushna-khemicheska otbrana, Anti-air and Chemical Defense), automobile nomenclature (avto nimenam), signal or communications studies, building model airplanes, horseback riding, swimming, rowing, and hiking, and training groups for all other types of activities. In these training groups, each DOSO member will concentrate on his chosen specialty and will become acquainted with general military discipline (obshchovoyskova disiplina), drilling, firing practice, nomenclature of weapons (materialna shast), military codes, basic knowledge of tactics, topography, and engineering work.

In many villages and towns, training groups have been organized which carry out their duties regularly. There are still groups, however, which do not carry out training correctly, which fail to distinguish between the training given in circles and that which the groups themselves are supposed to give and which train youth improperly. To eliminate shortcomings, all local DOSO councils must find qualified lecturers. All villages have discharged soldiers, reserve officers, and reserve noncommissioned officers who handle weapons well and can give good theoretical lectures to boys and girls.

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In organizing training groups, the goals of this training must be made very clear to all future recruits (prednabornik), girls, and "parografisti" who have had no previous military training. Each group must consist of not more than 25 persons. Above all, unit training (edinichna podgotovka) must be stressed. Special attention must be given to learning the nomenclature of weapons, their functions, and the names of parts. To aid them in retention of lecture material, DOSO members must be given field work. Field work has been underestimated in Bagrentsi and Granitsa, Kyustendil Okoliya, where the results of firing practice were very poor. However, the training group in Konyavo, Kyustendil Okoliya, headed by Ivan St. Tsvetkov, fulfilled its norms.

The training groups consist primarily of boys and girls who are members of the DSNM (Dimitrovski suyuz na narodnata mladezh, Dimitrov's Union of People's Youth). Consequently, it is very important to obtain the cooperation of the DSNM in organizing these training groups. -- Lyuben Velez

INSUFFICIENT DOSO ORGANIZATIONS IN TKZS -- Sofia, Patriot, 20 May 53

By the end of 1952, DOSO primary organizations had been established in only half of the TKZS in Bulgaria.

DOSO, THE BULGARIAN RESERVE ARMY -- Belgrade, Borba, 13 Oct 52

The marksmanship section of DOSO has officer instructors from the army or the police. Training is compulsory for all school and other youths, as well as for adults who have not been in the army or who left it long ago. The DSNM and the Fatherland Front require their members to participate in DOSO courses and complete training in weapons. The courses teach the handling of Soviet machine guns, Mannlicher rifles, Czech rifles, and grenades. The best students in each class complete a monthly course near the Klisura Monastery, where groups of several hundred receive military training.

Another section of DOSO gives theoretical and practical flying instruction. Those who finish the practical instruction, provided they are politically devoted, go to a school for pilots in Dolna Mitropolliya. The latter lasts for 3 months; theoretical training lasts for a year and is given at the Banishte airfield near Kazanluk. At present, an airfield for training purposes is being completed east of Ruse which will be used only by this organization. Officers attached to DOSO are Major Senyanov, Lieutenant Georgiev, and Captain Georgi Aleksandrov.

The number of youths in the training courses is quite large. According to government information, in Vratsa Okrug there are 581 organizations with 65,852 members, and in Stalin Okrug there are 601 organizations with 32,500 members.

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- 2 -

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